

not be required to unlade any merchandise manifested for a foreign destination provided a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers in a suitable amount is on file with the director of the port of first entry.¹¹⁹

(b) The port director shall designate the items of such merchandise, if any, for which foreign landing certificates¹²⁰ will be required.

(c) If the vessel clears directly foreign from the first port of arrival, cargo brought in from foreign ports and retained on board may be declared on the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see §4.63), by the insertion of the following statement:

All cargo declared on entry in this port as cargo for discharge at foreign ports and so shown on the Cargo Declaration filed upon entry has been and is retained on board.

If any such cargo has been landed, the Cargo Declaration shall describe each item of the cargo from a foreign port which has been retained on board (see §4.63(a)).

(d) If the vessel is proceeding to other ports in the United States with foreign residue cargo on board manifested for discharge at a foreign port or ports, a procedure like that set forth in §4.85 shall be followed with respect thereto.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; 49 FR 41164, Oct. 19, 1984]

¹¹⁹ "Any vessel having on board merchandise shown by the manifest to be destined to a foreign port or place may, after the report and entry of such vessel under the provisions of this Act, proceed to such foreign port of destination with the cargo so destined therefor, without unlading the same and without the payment of duty thereon. * * *" (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 442; 19 U.S.C. 1442)

¹²⁰ "The Secretary of the Treasury may by regulations require the production of landing certificates in respect of merchandise exported from the United States, or in respect of residue cargo, in cases in which he deems it necessary for the protection of the revenue." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 622; 19 U.S.C. 1622)

§4.89 Vessels in foreign trade proceeding via domestic ports and touching at intermediate foreign ports.

(a) A vessel proceeding from port to port in the United States in accordance with §§4.85, 4.86, or 4.87 may touch at an intermediate foreign port or ports to lade or discharge cargo or passengers. In such a case the vessel shall obtain clearance from the last port of departure in the United States before proceeding to the intermediate foreign port or ports at which it is intended to touch. The Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see §4.63), shall show the cargo for such foreign destination in the manner provided in §4.88(c).

(b) The master shall also present to the port director the Cargo Declaration or Cargo Declarations required by §§4.85, 4.86, or 4.87, and obtain a permit to proceed General Declaration, Customs Form 1301, to the next port in the United States at which the vessel will touch.

(c) Upon arrival at the next port in the United States after touching at a foreign port or ports a report of arrival and entry shall be made. The Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, filed at time of entry shall list the cargo laden at the intermediate foreign port or ports.

(d) The master shall also present to the port director the permit to proceed on the General Declaration, Customs Form 1301, and the Cargo Declaration from the last previous port in the United States as provided for in §§4.85, 4.86, or 4.87.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984]

§4.90 Simultaneous vessel transactions.

(a) A vessel may proceed from port to port in the United States for the purpose of engaging in two or more of the following transactions simultaneously,¹²¹ subject to the limitations

¹²¹ For the purposes of this part, an inward foreign voyage is completed at the port of final discharge of inbound passengers or cargo, and an outward foreign voyage begins at the port where cargo or passengers are

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